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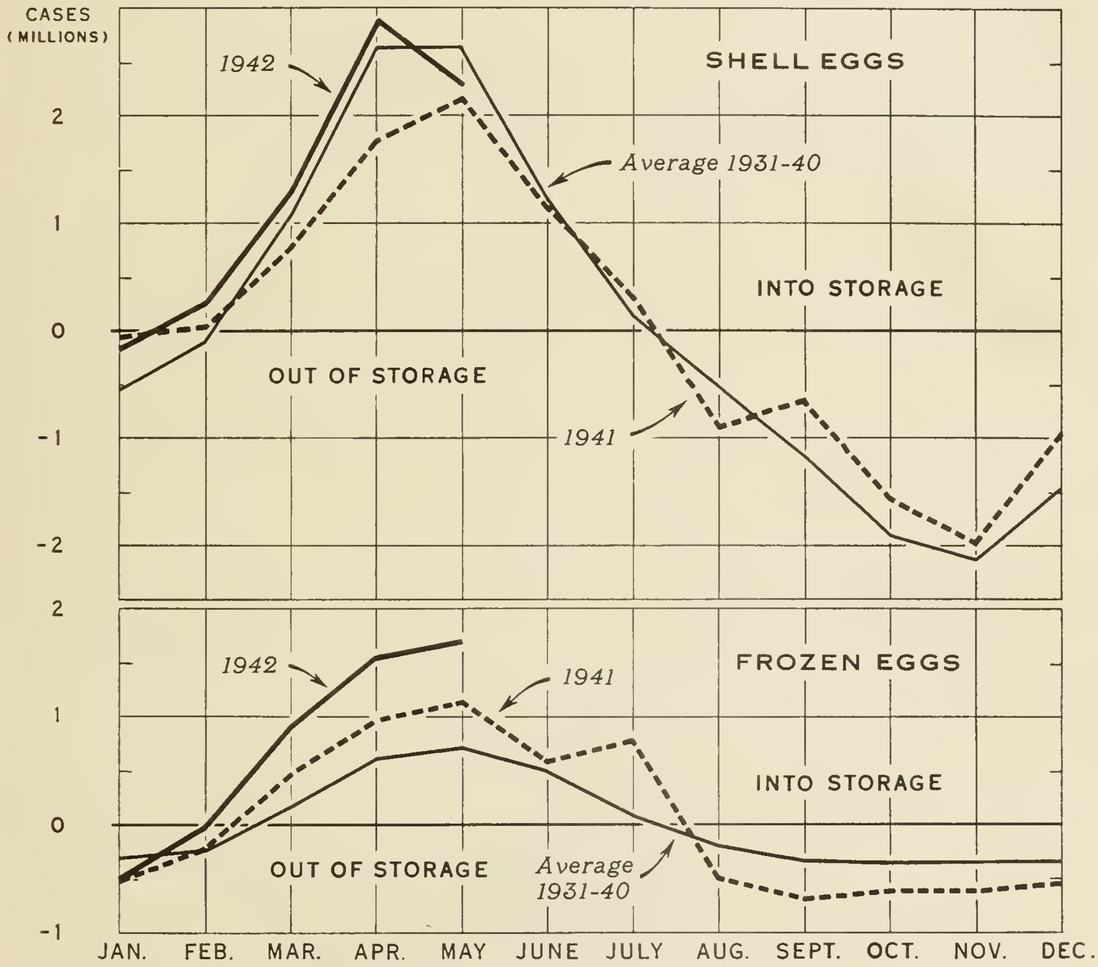
THE Poultry and Egg SITUATION

JUN 26 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PES-66 BAE JUNE 1942

EGGS: NET STORAGE MOVEMENT, UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1931-40, AND 1941-42



EXCLUDES U. S. D. A. HOLDINGS OF SHELL EGGS BEGINNING APRIL 1940 AND OF FROZEN EGGS BEGINNING JULY 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42349 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1942 LARGE QUANTITIES OF SHELL AND FROZEN EGGS HAVE BEEN STORED FOR DRYING NEXT FALL AND WINTER. A RECORD PRODUCTION OF EGGS IS IN PROSPECT FOR THE REMAINDER OF THIS YEAR. DESPITE PROSPECTIVE LARGE SHIPMENTS OF DRIED EGGS UNDER THE LEND-LEASE PROGRAM DURING THE LAST HALF OF 1942, EGG SUPPLIES WILL PERMIT AN INCREASE IN DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OVER LAST YEAR.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

ITEM	UNIT	MAY AVERAGE		1941		1942		PCT. OF YEAR EARLIER
		PERIOD	AVERAGE	APRIL	MAY	APRIL	MAY	
Number of layers on farms	*Millions*	1931-40	285	301	286	343	327	114
Number of eggs laid per hen	*Number*	1931-40	16.7	16.9	17.4	17.5	17.6	101
Total farm production of eggs	*Mil. cases*	1931-40	13.2	14.2	13.8	16.6	16.0	116
Stocks, eggs:[1]								
Privately owned, shell	*1,000 cases*	1931-40	6,516	2,816	4,960	4,582	6,867	138
Privately owned, frozen	*1,000 cases*	1931-40	2,872	2,654	3,788	4,079	5,771	152
USDA owned, shell	*1,000 cases*	--	--	215	415	56	37	9
USDA owned, frozen	*1,000 cases*	--	--	0	0	177	184	--
Total	*1,000 cases*	1931-40	9,420	5,685	9,163	8,894	12,859	140
Purchases, eggs, USDA:								
Dried[2]	*Mil. lb.*	--	--	0	0.8	56.8	27.4	3,425
Shell, direct	*1,000 cases*	--	--	387	399	21	30	8
Shell, blue stamp[3]	*1,000 cases*	--	--	182	179	196		108
Commercial hatchery operations:								
Eggs set	*Millions*	--	--	356	272	423	286	105
Chicks hatched	*Millions*	--	--	238	224	283	244	109
Receipts:								
Poultry, dressed, 4 markets	*Mil. lb.*	1931-40	19.7	19.2	29.1	22.4	29.0	100
Poultry, live, Chicago[4]	*Cars*	1936-40	383	318	393	307	363	92
Poultry, live, New York[4]	*Cars*	1936-40	676	655	538	573		87
Poultry, live, Midwest, per plant	*1,000 lb.*	1932-40	12.3	7.6	12.3	6.3	10.8	88
Fowl, live, Midwest, per plant	*1,000 lb.*	1932-40	10.0	6.0	9.0	4.8	7.8	87
Stocks, poultry:[1]								
Broilers	*Mil. lb.*	1936-40	5.2	4.5	4.3	5.7	3.8	88
Fryers	*Mil. lb.*	1936-40	3.9	6.0	4.3	5.1	2.7	63
Roasters	*Mil. lb.*	1936-40	9.6	18.0	14.1	15.8	8.7	62
Fowls	*Mil. lb.*	1936-40	10.1	18.0	14.9	17.7	14.8	99
Turkeys	*Mil. lb.*	1936-40	21.6	36.2	30.4	35.5	31.4	103
Ducks	*Mil. lb.*	1936-40	2.4	1.7	3.5	1.4	2.5	71
Miscellaneous and unclassified	*Mil. lb.*	1936-40	11.2	16.9	15.9	15.6	16.3	103
Total poultry	*Mil. lb.*	1936-40	64.0	101.1	87.4	96.7	80.1	92
Prices received by farmers:								
Eggs, per dozen	*Cents*	1931-40	15.4	19.7	20.1	25.6	26.5	132
Eggs, parity price per dozen	*Cents*	1931-40	21.3	22.7	22.7	26.6	26.8	118
Eggs, percentage of parity	*Percent*	1931-40	72	87	89	96	99	--
Chickens, per pound	*Cents*	1931-40	14.0	15.7	16.2	18.4	18.4	114
Chickens, parity price per pound	*Cents*	1931-40	14.6	14.7	14.8	17.2	17.3	117
Chickens, percentage of parity	*Percent*	1931-40	96	107	110	107	106	--
Turkeys, per pound	*Cents*	1936-40	15.1	15.5	15.4	19.8	19.1	124
Turkeys, parity price per pound[5]	*Cents*	1936-40	18.6	18.6	18.7	21.7	21.9	117
All farm commodities (1910-14 = 100)	*Index nos.*	1931-40	92	110	112	150	152	136
Chickens and eggs, (1910-14 = 100).	*Index nos.*	1931-40	86	104	107	131	134	125
Wholesale prices, Chicago:								
Eggs, fresh firsts per dozen	*Cents*	1931-40	17.4	21.6	22.3	29.3	30.1	135
Live heavy hens per pound	*Cents*	1936-40	16.9	19.4	18.7	21.1	20.6	110
Live broilers, B. R., per pound	*Cents*	1936-40	22.2	21.9	19.6	24.9	25.7	131
Live roasters, light, W. R., per pound	*Cents*	--	--	21.4	19.3	25.3	27.1	140
Live roasters, heavy, W. R., per pound	*Cents*	--	--	23.8	21.5	28.3	29.1	135
Cash farm income:[6]								
Total marketings	*Mil. dol.*	1936-40	547	665	747	973		146
Poultry and eggs.	*Mil. dol.*	1936-40	65	72	83	134		186
Price ratios:								
Chicago, Broiler, B. R., - feed	*Lb. feed*	1936-40	17.0	16.6	14.3	14.6	14.8	103
Chicago, Light roasters, W. R., - feed	*Lb. feed*	1936-40	19.4	16.2	14.1	14.8	15.6	111
Farm, Egg - feed	*Lb. feed*	1931-40	13.4	15.9	15.6	15.3	15.7	101
Farm, Chicken-feed	*Lb. feed*	1931-40	12.5	12.7	12.6	11.0	10.9	87
Farm, Turkey-feed	*Lb. feed*	1931-40	12.1	12.5	11.9	11.9	11.3	95
Feed cost per cwt., farm poultry ration	*Dollars*	1931-40	1.20	1.24	1.29	1.67	1.69	131
Wholesale food prices (1935-39 = 100).	*Index nos.*	1931-40	90.7	98.5	100.5	124.8	125.0	124
Retail food prices (1935-39 = 100)	*Index nos.*	1931-40	95.7	100.6	102.1	119.6	121.6	119
Prices paid by farmers including interest and taxes 1910-14 = 100	*Index nos.*	1931-40	128	129	130	151	152	117
Retail prices (BLS):								
Roasters, dressed, per pound	*Cents*	1931-40	30.8	33.2	33.9	35.7	36.1	106
Eggs, strictly fresh, per dozen	*Cents*	1931-40	27.8	32.5	33.3	39.4	40.9	123
Nonagricultural employees' compensation (1924-29 = 100)	*Index nos.*	1931-40	84.7	121.9	126.7	150.0		123

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[1] End of month. Frozen eggs converted to case equivalent.

[2] Includes purchases for future delivery.

[3] Adjusted for wastage in distribution.

[4] Car equivalent of receipts by freight, truck and express.

[5] Percentages of parity for turkeys not shown because sales in April and May usually account for less than 5% of annual sales.

[6] Figures for 1941 and 1942 are not strictly comparable; figures for poultry and eggs for 1942 are based on revised production data and include broilers.

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Summary

A record production of eggs is in prospect for the remainder of 1942. With large storage stocks supplementing this production, supplies for domestic consumption may be somewhat larger than in the latter half of 1941 despite the increased quantities of dried eggs that will be purchased for export under the lend-lease program. Because of the strong domestic demand, however, prices received by farmers for eggs are likely to continue to average higher than a year earlier. Increases over a year earlier in egg production are likely to continue into 1943 since a material increase in the number of layers is probable as a result of the larger number of chickens being raised this year than last.

The number of layers on farms in May this year was 14 percent more than in May 1941 and egg production increased 16 percent. Output of eggs for the first 5 months of 1942 was 16 percent larger than in corresponding months last year. The average price received by farmers for eggs in mid-May - 26.5 cents per dozen - was the highest for the month since 1920 and about 32 percent higher than in May 1941. Wholesale egg prices in mid-June were slightly higher than in mid-May. The egg-feed price ratio is favorable for egg production.

During the latter half of 1942, supplies of chicken will be large relative to last year. Because of the prospective strong demand for all meats, however, prices received by farmers for chickens are likely to continue to average higher than in the corresponding period of 1941. Net storage withdrawals of poultry in May were about the largest on record and receipts of dressed poultry at principal markets have been heavier than last year.

The average price received by farmers for chickens in mid-May was 18.4 cents - 14 percent higher than in May 1941. Since mid-May wholesale prices of live fowl have declined slightly but prices of young chickens on the average have strengthened.

-- June 20, 1942

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Fowl Marketings in Early June Larger Than a Year Earlier

Receipts of fowl at Midwest primary markets were considerably smaller than a year earlier during the first 5 months of this year, indicating unusually light culling of laying flocks. Such receipts in early June were larger than last year. In 1941 unusually light culling was practiced to get the maximum output of eggs from available layers. This year delayed marketings of fowl have been particularly pronounced in the central part of the country where the dried-egg industry has provided a favorable outlet for eggs and where prices received by farmers have been relatively more favorable than in other areas.

In May the number of layers on farms in the United States was about 14.5 percent larger than in May 1941 and with a little over 1 percent more eggs per bird, about 16 percent more eggs were produced than in May 1941. Increases in egg production by regions over the output in May last year were as follows: North Atlantic, 9 percent; East North Central, 12 percent; West North Central, 20 percent; South Atlantic, 18 percent; South Central, 22 percent; Western, 13 percent.

Liquid and Dried Egg Production

In April about 139 million pounds of liquid egg were produced by commercial egg breaking and drying plants in the United States. Of this amount about 2.5 million pounds were used for immediate consumption and 59 million pounds were frozen. From the remainder, about 22.0 million pounds of dried product - mostly whole egg - were obtained. About 3.7 million cases of eggs were broken out to obtain the above quantities of egg products. During the first 4 months of the year nearly 47 million pounds of dried egg were produced in the United States.

Government Purchases

During the period January-April 1942, 53 million pounds of dried eggs were delivered to the Department of Agriculture in fulfillment of previous contracts. On June 1 the Department had contracts with private firms calling for the delivery of 78 million pounds of dried eggs during the last 7 months of this year. During the first half of June an additional 20 million pounds were purchased for delivery during specified months in the remainder of 1942. Department purchases of shell eggs have declined considerably in recent weeks.

Storage Stocks of Eggs in United States on June 1 Were 3.7 Million Cases Larger Than Last Year

Largely as a result of the commitments of dried eggs for future delivery to the Government, much greater quantities of shell and frozen eggs have been stored this year than last. Holdings on June 1 were 3.7 million cases larger than a year earlier, an increase sufficient to supply nearly one half of the dried-egg commitments as of that date from June through December. Included in the 3.7 million cases are the equivalent of about 200,000 cases of white and yolks separately packed. Incomplete reports from egg driers indicate that on June 1 2,818,000 cases of shell eggs and 59,099,000 pounds (1.6 million cases) of frozen eggs had been definitely set aside for drying later in the year. The sum of these two quantities on June 1 was sufficient to supply slightly more than 50 percent of the dried product deliverable between June 1 and December 31.

Holdings of shell eggs by the Department of Agriculture were reduced during May and on June 1 such holdings were less than 10 percent of those on June 1 last year. The Department owned about 7 million pounds of frozen eggs on June 1, however, compared with none a year earlier. Private holdings of shell eggs on June 1 were 38 percent larger than a year earlier and private holdings of frozen eggs increased 52 percent.

Egg Prices in Mid-June Slightly Higher Than in Mid-May

Wholesale prices for eggs advanced slightly during the latter half of May and continued steady during the first half of June, averaging at that time about 1 cent per dozen higher than in mid-May. The price of fresh firsts in carlots at Chicago in mid-June was 30.5 cents compared with 29.5 cents a month earlier and 25 cents in mid-June 1941. Last year egg prices advanced about 66 percent from March to the end of June whereas prices usually are steady during that period. In early 1941 egg prices were at a relatively low level and the inauguration of the lend-lease egg-purchase program resulted in a strong speculative demand. During approximately the same period this year egg prices increased about 3 cents per dozen or 7 percent. Demand factors influencing the rise in prices this year are: (1) An increasing domestic consumer demand; (2) a strong storage demand for eggs for use in drying later in the year, and (3) a strong demand from drying plants for eggs to be utilized immediately.

Marketings of Live Poultry Now Larger Than a Year Earlier

In the period February-May receipts of live poultry at Midwest markets were smaller than in corresponding months of 1941. The relationship with a year earlier was reversed in early June, however, when total receipts of poultry were 19 percent larger and volume of fowl was up 30 percent over the first week of June 1941.

Net withdrawals of poultry from storage in May were about the largest on record for the month, being particularly marked for fryers and roasters (for comparisons by classes, see summary table). Receipts of dressed poultry at the four principal markets are averaging about the same as a year ago.

Live Fowl Prices Decline; Prices of Young Stock Advanced During Past Month

The increased marketings of live fowl in recent weeks have been reflected in somewhat lower wholesale prices. In mid-June prices of live fowl at Chicago were 1 to 3 cents lower than in May and about the same as a year earlier. Prices of live young chickens at Chicago advanced somewhat during the latter part of May and then continued steady into June. The increases were relatively larger for heavy young chickens than for stock of lighter weights partly because the latter are the first to get to market in large volume. Prices of young chickens in mid-June averaged 5 to 10 percent higher than in mid-May and 40 to 50 percent higher than in June 1941. Movements in prices of live poultry at New York have been similar to those at Chicago.

Prices of dressed fowl at New York have been steady in recent weeks at a level somewhat higher than last year. Prices of dressed chickens have advanced materially and in mid-June were 15 to 25 percent higher than a year earlier.

OUTLOOK - CHICKENS AND EGGS

BACKGROUND.- With large feed supplies available, production of poultry products in the United States increased considerably in 1941 in response to favorable prices, and further increases are taking place this year.

Supplies of Eggs for Domestic Consumption Likely to be Larger Than a Year Earlier; Continued Favorable Prices Probable

Although production of eggs in the first half of this year was increased 16 percent over the same period last year, domestic consumption of eggs apparently was somewhat smaller. Consumption in the first part of 1941, however, was about the largest on record for those months. After April 1941 about 8 million cases of eggs were purchased for lend-lease shipment, and domestic consumption for the year as a whole was slightly less than in 1940. In the first half of this year, record large quantities of eggs have been used for drying and hatching, and large quantities were stored for consumption and drying later in the year. With large storage holdings supplementing the increased production, it is likely that domestic consumption in the last 6 months of this year will be increased over last year despite large shipments of eggs abroad under the lend-lease program. Egg prices will rise in coming months as supplies of fresh eggs decline seasonally. Because of the unusually strong domestic consumer demand, they probably will continue to average higher than a year earlier.

Although feed prices may advance in coming months, the egg-feed price ratio is likely to continue favorable for egg production.

A Further Increase in Egg Production in Prospect for 1943

Preliminary information indicates that on June 1 about 12 percent more chicks and young chickens were on farms in the United States than on June 1 last year. Although it is not likely that as many late chicks will be raised for egg production this year as last, a further material increase in layers for next year is probable. In past years the average increase in the number of hens and pullets on January 1 has been about half of the increase in the number of young chickens on farms the previous June 1. Egg production in 1943 will likely be sufficient to permit a further material increase in exports of eggs while maintaining consumption in this country at not less than the average for the past few years.

Materially Larger Supplies of Chicken in Prospect

With the much larger number of young chickens on farms this year and the larger number of fowls to be marketed, supplies of chicken will increase considerably in coming months. Production of commercial broilers may increase also in response to the recent general advance in prices of young chickens, especially in Eastern markets. The effect on prices will be largely offset by a stronger domestic consumer demand and by a stronger storage demand. Although prices of some classes probably will decline seasonally, it is likely that average prices received by farmers for all chickens during the remainder of 1942 will continue higher than a year earlier.

Poultry Products and Price Control

The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as it applies to poultry products was discussed in the February issue of this report. Price ceilings were not applied to eggs in the April order as prices at that time were below the legal minimums at which ceilings could be established. In mid-May the average price received by farmers for eggs was 26.5 cents per dozen. Of the four alternative minimum levels, the highest and controlling price for eggs was the mid-December 1941 price of 34.1 cents. Since the parity price for eggs is adjusted for seasonal variation, the basis for the ceiling in late summer would be shifted to the provision for 110 percent of parity, which will at that time be somewhat higher than the mid-December 1941 price.

For chickens and turkeys the July 1919-June 1929 average prices received by farmers are the highest of the alternative levels below which ceilings may not be established. These prices are 21.1 cents per pound for chickens and 28.8 cents for turkeys. In mid-May the average prices received by farmers were 18.4 cents for chickens and 19.1 cents for turkeys. Parity prices for chickens and turkeys are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

OUTLOOK - CHICKENS AND EGGS - BY REGIONS

North Atlantic States

The number of layers on farms in the North Atlantic States declined relatively little during the droughts of the middle 1930's. Numbers at the beginning of 1942 were by far the largest on record. The rate of lay, already the highest for any region in the country, was increased further in 1941 and 4 percent more eggs were produced than in 1940. In the first 5 months of this year the output of eggs in the Northeast was 8 percent larger than in corresponding months of 1941.

Since only a small quantity of dried egg is produced in this area, the increased production of eggs this year is being marketed in normal commercial channels. In Eastern markets the proportion of eggs from nearby areas has been much larger than usual, particularly in the Boston area.

Prices received by farmers in the North Atlantic States have increased considerably during the past year and the egg-feed price ratio has continued favorable for egg production. Although dried eggs are not purchased in important quantities in this area, the indirect effect of purchase programs for dried eggs in other regions is a price-supporting factor.

On June 1 it was reported that 4 percent fewer chicks were on farms in this area than last year. With this change in numbers of young stock, it is likely that the number of layers for 1943 will be little changed from this year. Market supplies of live chickens from egg-producing areas in the North Atlantic States in the latter half of 1942 probably will be about the same as in the latter half of 1941. Production of commercial broilers, however, may be larger.

North Central States

Up to 1941 the number of layers on farms in the North Central States had not regained the pre-drought level and there was a considerable amount of unused housing capacity. But, as a result of favorable egg prices in the late spring of 1941, the demand for baby chicks increased materially, and with lighter than usual culling of layers during the last half of 1941 the numbers of layers on farms was increased considerably. In recent months numbers of layers in this area have been the largest on record. The rate of lay per bird also has increased materially and total egg production has been by far the largest on record. In the first 5 months of 1941 the output of eggs in this area was 20 percent larger than in corresponding months of 1941. The dried-egg industry has furnished an important outlet for a large proportion of the eggs in the North Central States this year. Prices have been relatively more favorable than in other areas.

On June 1 about 13 percent more chickens were reported on farms than on June 1 last year. It is likely, therefore, that laying flocks for next season will be increased considerably further. Supplies of chickens this fall from this region will be by far the largest on record.

South Atlantic States

Production of chickens increased considerably in the South Atlantic States in 1941. The number of chickens raised on farms was 14 percent larger than in 1940. Although 2 percent fewer layers were on farms at the beginning of the year, slightly more eggs were produced in 1941 than in 1940. The number of layers on farms in recent months has been the largest on record, and, with new high rate of lay, total egg production has exceeded previous records. Egg marketing facilities were overtaxed in some sections of the region by the record flow of eggs, and prices received by farmers were lower than usual relative to the average for the United States. This situation was relieved to some extent by the purchase program of the Department of Agriculture whereby eggs were purchased in lots as small as 10 cases at previously announced prices.

The number of young chickens on farms in the South Atlantic States on June 1 was 8 percent larger than a year earlier. It is likely, therefore, that the number of layers in 1943 will be somewhat larger than this year. Supplies of chickens in this area this fall will be larger than last year and the production of commercial broilers may increase more than usual. In recent months broiler production was about the same as last year. About 55 percent of the United States output of commercial broilers in 1941 was produced in this area.

South Central States

With the egg-breaking and egg-drying industries located largely in the South Central States at the beginning of the lend-lease egg-purchase program in early 1941, and with ample feed supplies for the first time in several years, conditions were favorable for a material expansion in chicken numbers last year. At the beginning of 1942, 16 percent more layers were on farms in this region than at the beginning of 1941 and some States showed increases of about 20 percent. The rate of lay has continued high. In the first 5 months of this year 19 percent more eggs were produced than in the corresponding period of 1941.

On the basis of the 16 percent increase in numbers of young chickens on farms as of June 1, a further material increase in number of layers can be expected for next year. Supplies of chickens in this area will be materially larger this fall than last.

Western States

In 1941 about 16 percent more chickens were raised on farms in the Western States than in 1940. The number of hens and pullets on January 1, 1942 was 8 percent larger than a year earlier and in the first 5 months of this year about 9 percent more eggs were produced than in the corresponding months of 1941. An increasing quantity of eggs from the Western States is being consumed on the West Coast. As a result of the strong consumer demand in this area, egg prices have continued favorable. Purchases by the Department of Agriculture have been relatively small, consisting of some dried eggs and limited quantities of oil-processed shell eggs.

Preliminary information indicates that the number of young chickens on farms in the Western States on June 1 was about 13 percent larger than on that date last year. A further increase in the number of layers is likely, but the record level of 1930 probably will not be reached. Supplies of chickens this summer and fall will be larger than a year earlier.

TURKEYS

The outlook for turkey prices this fall is the most favorable in years. Effects on prices of increased supplies of turkey are likely to be more than offset by the strong consumer demand for all meats. Wholesale prices of young turkeys declined slightly in recent weeks but are continuing materially higher than last year.

Production of turkey poults by commercial hatcheries in the first 5 months of this year was materially larger than in the same period last year. The late hatch of poults, however, may be smaller this year than last. On June 1 advance orders for turkey poults were materially smaller than on June 1 last year.

FEED SUPPLIES AND PRICES

On the basis of crop prospects on June 1, it appears likely that the 1942-43 supply of four principal feed grains in the United States will be about 125 million tons, 4 percent smaller than the 1941-42 supply. Since livestock numbers are increasing the supply per grain-consuming animal unit may be about 10 percent smaller than in 1941-42 and somewhat smaller than the 1937-41 average.

Prices of most feeds declined during the past month in response to favorable crop prospects and increased feeding value of pastures. Wheat millfeeds are a little below recently established ceilings, while prices of tankage and meat scraps have been near ceiling levels. Prices of soybean meal have declined $6 to $8 per ton in recent weeks and in most sections of the Corn Belt are unusually low relative to prices of tankage. Soybean meal can be used to replace part of animal protein feeds that have been commonly used in poultry feeds.

Table 1.- Eggs, shell and frozen: Storage holdings, United States, by months, 1941, 1942, and average, 1931-40

Item and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Shell, private												
1931-40 ...	819	270	132	1,257	3,836	6,516	7,719	7,855	7,538	6,169	4,256	2,128
1941	313	272	291	1,065	2,816	4,960	6,100	6,402	5,512	4,846	3,271	1,278
1942	298	158	401	1,702	4,582	6,867						
Shell, U.S.D.A.												
1941	301	25	16	25	215	415	327	239	619	595	586	392
1942	251	193	128	96	56	37						
Frozen, private												
1931-40 ...	1,916	1,616	1,386	1,540	2,157	2,872	3,363	3,440	3,250	2,929	2,573	2,217
1941	1,955	1,435	1,206	1,691	2,654	3,738	4,372	5,156	4,661	3,977	3,373	2,756
1942	2,187	1,663	1,643	2,549	4,079	5,771						
Frozen, U.S.D.A.												
1941	---	---	---	---	---	---	391	47	512	781	729	698
1942	361	372	324	315	177	184						

Data from Agricultural Marketing Administration.
Frozen eggs are converted on the basis of 37.5 pounds to the case.
United States Department of Agriculture holdings of eggs were first reported separately as follows: Shell, April 1, 1940; frozen, July 1, 1941.

Table 2.- Eggs, shell and frozen: Net storage movement, United States, by months, 1941, 1942, and average, 1931-40

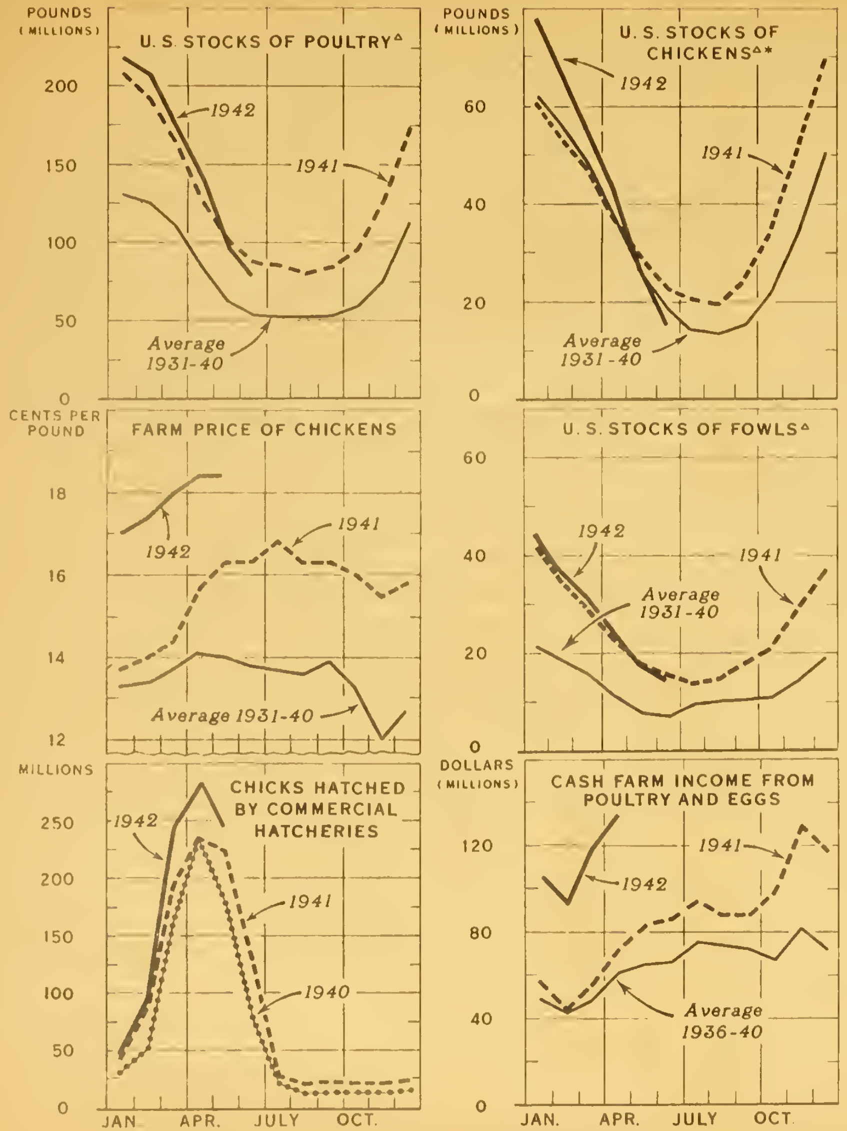
Item and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Shell, private												
1931-40	-549	- 88	1,075	2,629	2,630	1,203	136	-517	-1,169	-1,913	-2,128	-1,467
1941	- 41	19	774	1,751	2,144	1,140	302	-890	- 656	-1,575	-1,993	- 980
1942	-160	263	1,301	2,880	2,285							
Shell, U.S.D.A.												
1941	-276	- 9	9	190	200	- 88	- 88	380	- 24	- 9	-194	-141
1942	- 58	- 65	- 32	- 40	- 19							
Frozen, private												
1931-40	-300	-230	154	617	715	491	77	-190	-321	-356	-356	-334
1941	-520	-229	485	963	1,134	584	-784	-495	-684	-604	-617	-569
1942	-524	- 20	906	1,530	1,692							
Frozen, U.S.D.A.												
1941	---	---	---	---	---	---	-344	465	269	- 52	- 31	-337
1942	11	- 48	- 9	-138	7							

Data from Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Frozen eggs are converted on the basis of 37.5 pounds to the case.

United States Department of Agriculture holdings of eggs were first reported separately as follows: Shell, April 1, 1940; frozen, July 1, 1941.

THE POULTRY SITUATION



△ 1ST OF THE MONTH * INCLUDES BROILERS, FRYERS, AND ROASTERS

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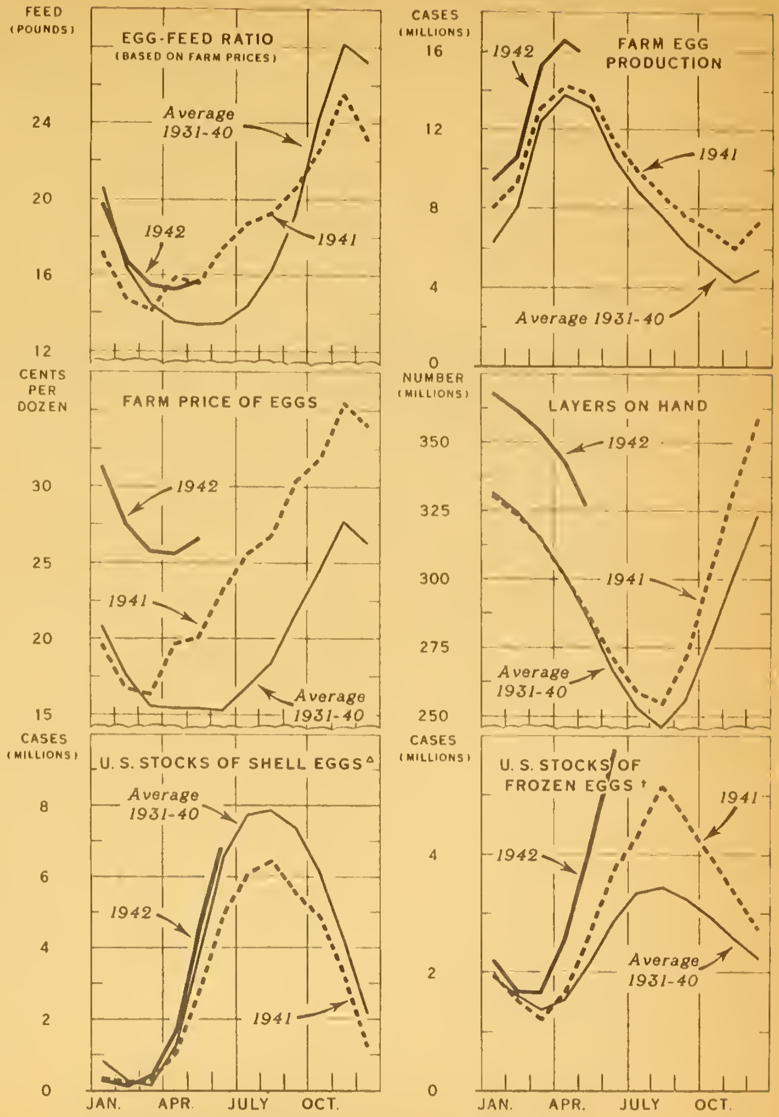
FIGURE 1

THE EGG SITUATION



△ 1ST OF THE MONTH EXCLUDES U. S. O. A. HOLDINGS, BEGINNING APRIL 1, 1940
† 1ST OF THE MONTH EXCLUDES U. S. O. A. HOLDINGS, BEGINNING JULY 1, 1941

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FIGURE 2

After five days return to
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for private use to
avoid payment of postage $300

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